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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	POOJA KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	36393
Center	ORN	Date	10/08/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Need for independent fiscal council has been highlighted by NK Singh committee report on fiscal deficit.

Need

1. Technical expertise in understanding evaluating & recommending about fiscal practices.
2. Ensuring overall effectiveness of fiscal policy.
3. Maintaining inter-generational equity and continuity in fiscal policies.
4. Independent council will help to ensure that fiscal policy does not get derailed due to party politics and populist measures.
5. Provide need based escape clause that is deviation from the fiscal

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policy when most required

6. For coordination of fiscal policy with monetary policy.

7. Bolstering investor confidence as well as strengthen industry dynamics by having more predictive fiscal policy.

8. Improve credit worthiness of the Indian economy by various credit rating agencies like Moodys, S&P etc.

Way forward

Thus, IFC is an independent component in achieving the ambitious target of trillion dollar economy by 2024.

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2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India's current growth & employment is fuelled by domestic consumption largely. Hence, there is need to graduate to export led growth which is urgently pace as India only accounts 1.8% of the global export market.

Exports in employment generation

- Increase foreign investment in export led activities
- Bolster overall demand → higher production
- Creation of labour intensive industries - food processing, textiles.
- Coastal employment through port led development.

Steps to bolster export competitiveness

1. Reduce logistics cost & time through

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schemes like multimodal logistics park, RFID & NFC tags, Bharatmala & Sagarmala as currently logistics cost is 13-14% of the GDP while other developed countries → 7-8% of GDP

2. Focus on branding & value addition

3. Better labs for testing compliance for sanitary & phytosanitary norms. for eg - Alphonso mangoes in EU was once banned due to poor quality.

4. Developing dedicated - SEZ, Export processing zones.

5. Providing tax reforms - for eg - tax holidays & breaks for exporters or addressing inverted duty structure

6. Early conclusion of FTA - for eg - EU India FTA, RCEP for becoming a part of global & regional value chains.

The above steps will enable to increase India's export share to 3% as envisaged in the foreign trade policy (2015-20)

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3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.
(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

National mineral policy 2019 has been formulated to strike a balance between development, environment & people.

Features

1. Provide for District mineral fund which will be used for welfare of the locals.
2. Proper environment assessment before the area is provided for mining.
3. Provide for a national mineral data base.
4. Provide for detailed social impact assessment and working to minimise social impact - eg - reduce displacement of locals.

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5. Promoting employment of locals in mining project.

Thus, National mineral policy reduces the exploitative & extractive tendencies of mining projects.

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4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

PM JIVAN Yojana has been introduced to encourage shift towards biofuels

Salient features

1. Construction of various waste to energy plants
2. Mechanism for collection and transportation of biomass.
3. Generating awareness regarding importance of biofuel
4. Providing biofuel stores in rural areas
5. Allowing foodstocks to be used for biofuels if there is a surplus.

These features are in line with National policy on biofuels which

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also focuses on overall increase in biofuel consumption through a target based approach; 2021. blending of ~~ethanol~~ ethanol in diesel and procurement of biodiesel by oil companies.

Goals achieved
- → Reduced generation of solid waste
- → Increasing farm income by selling surplus biomass
- → Generation of rural employment by setting up waste to energy plants
- → Reduce overall carbon footprint.
- → Reduce import dependency on crude oil.

Thus, PM-JIVAN will also help us achieve - Swasth Bharat and Sundar Bharat through Swachh Bharat.

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5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

ZBNF is a novel farming practise proposed by agriculturalist Subash Palekar.

ZBNF is a farming practice involving negligible input costs incorporating natural products to produce overall higher ~~and~~ agrarian output.

Alternative to capital & chemical intensive agriculture

1. Low input cost as it focuses on natural manure from biomass farming - Jivamrita (mixture of microbial culture, animal dung etc) as well as indigenous seed development - Beejamrita (natural seedling)

2. Low on chemicals - focuses on mulching for reducing water evaporation,

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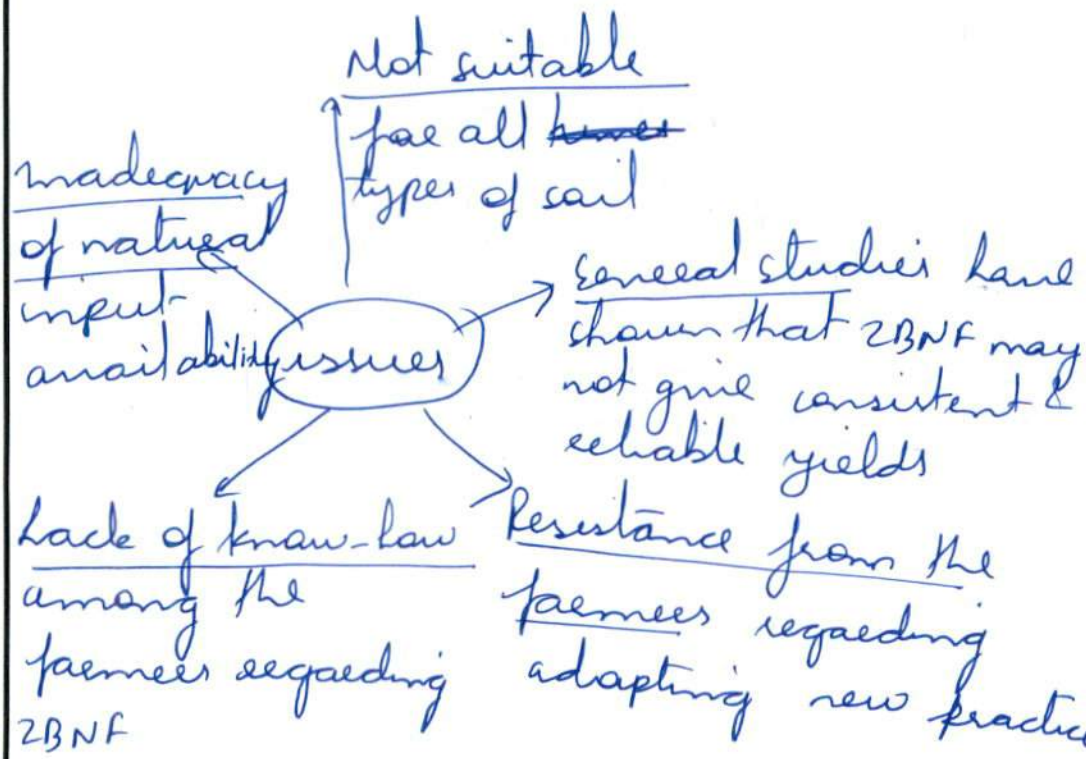
which is known as "Achchadana".
Optimal moisture through a technique - Wahpasa.

This farming technique has been successfully adapted in Andra Pradesh and Karnataka.



Way forward

Despite the shortcomings ZBNF provides the most viable alternative to address agrarian distress.

Union Budget 2019, highlighted the need to go back to the basics in farming

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6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Plastic waste all over the world is increasingly reaching the ocean which has been largely held responsible for great Pacific garbage patch

As per a UN report, by 2050, there will be more plastics in the ocean than marine animals. This shows the gravity of the issue.

Implications

1. Rising deaths & reproductive ailments faced due to lethal toxins in plastics as well as plastics being trapped in the intestine.

2. Bioaccumulation (increasing concentration of toxins in the same trophic level) and biomagnification (rise in

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concentration of toxins as one moves up the trophic level).

3. Decline in marine biodiversity.

4. Eutrophication due to unbreaded plastic waste leading to formation of dead zones.

Measures

1. Phased ban on single use plastics.

2. Segregation at source to allow separate treatment of plastic waste.

3. Using alternatives like jute, cloth ~~bags~~ bags etc.

4. R&D in developing biodegradable plastics such as bioplastics

5. Using plastics in construction for road construction in Bangalore.

6. Lifestyle changes - adopting - 4R - refuse - reduce - reuse - recycle.

Thus, a multi pronged approach involving public sector, private sector & people is required.

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7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Bharat stage norms was introduced in India based on Euro fuel standards in 2000.

Evolution

- Bharat Stage - 2 in 2000s early
- Bharat stage II in late 2000s
- Bharat stage III 2010 onwards
- Bharat stage IV 2016
- Bharat stage VI - 2020 onwards by skipping Bharat stage V.

Significance - of Bharat - VI

1. Reduced carbon footprint
2. Decline in polluting gases like SO_2 & NO_2 due to catalytic converter. Sulphur from 50ppm in BS-IV

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reduced to 10 ppm in BS-VI

3. Decline in emission of ~~toxic~~ toxic lead.

Challenges

1. Increase in price of automobiles which is significant for a price conscious market like India.

2. Resistance from the automobile players.

3. Conversion of all oil refineries based on new standards.

4. Handicap met access to technology regarding BS-VI

India needs to work at bilateral levels with EU to adapt their euro fuel convention.

This will ensure a smooth transition to BS VI

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8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black holes are astronomical & extra ~~terres~~ terrestrial spaces which have infinite mass such that even light cannot escape.

Challenges in imaging

1. Difficult to capture as no light can ever escape through black hole
2. Detection of black hole itself is difficult as gravitational waves are also not detected near black hole.
3. Capturing the mammoth size of the black hole

However, recently, a ~~breakth~~ major breakthrough was achieved

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with Event Horizon telescope capturing the image of a blackhole.

challenges overcome

1. Placing multiple telescopes throughout the world.

2. Simultaneously capturing the image & joining it.

3. studying the interaction of light with the black hole.

With the successful capturing of black hole image, we are one step closer to understanding the origin of the universe.

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9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Recently, Donald Trump, President of US walked out of the ATT which regulates national trade in arms.

Objectives of ATT

1. To regulate arms trade in the international sphere.
2. Prevent arms from falling into wrong hands eg- terrorists, criminals.
3. To use ~~arms~~ arms for defensive reasons or protection and not offensive attempts.
4. To look into the safety features in arms.
5. To ensure that arms trade takes place in a free & fair manner.

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Challenges

1. Legitimacy issue as the world leader - US has walked out
2. Lack of participation by all countries
3. Rise of terrorism & organised crime who are illegally using arms.
4. Differences in arms regulation and norms throughout the world.

Need of the hour is to strengthen ATT as arms have immense destructive and potent potential

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10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.
(150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Communication network in recent times is seeming as a "double edged sword" by creating several security threats.

Security threats

Through the communication network

1. Using internet to generate & spread propaganda videos to radicalise the masses for eg Zakir Naik IRF videos.

2. Digital currency maybe easily transferred through the network without being detected to finance terrorist activities.

3. Using internet to recruit, plan & train radical elements for eg

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26/11 attacks, ~~terro~~ terrorists used satellite phones to communicate.

To the communication network

1. Cyber attacks like Ransomware - Petya & Wannacry.
2. Attack on critical infrastructure eg - nuclear installations, power grid for eg - Black Trojan attack on power grid of Ukraine.

Steps by the government

1. National critical information infra-structure protection centre (NCIIPC)
2. Computer emergency response team ~~NCCC~~ (CERT) for immediate response.
3. National cyber coordination centre (NCCC)
4. Cyber Suraksha Bharat & Cyber Sw-achta Kendra.
5. National Cyber security policy, 2013

Further, need to adopt Gulshan Rai committee recommendations on cyber Security.

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11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

India has set itself an ambitious INDC target of renewable energy of 175GW by 2022.

Importance

1. Less polluting when compared to the carbon footprint of hydrocarbons.
2. Unlimited reservoir of renewable energy like wind & solar energy.
3. Reduce import dependency thereby help save precious forex reserve as India imports 70% of its crude oil requirements.
4. Manage peak load energy demand particularly during summers in Northern India.

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5. Building robust renewable energy manufacturing base in India which will also generate employment

6. Revenue earnings for students who sell solar energy through "net metering"

Challenges

- Harmonics and phase-frequency mismatch during integration
- Intermittent nature of renewable energy for eg - solar energy not available during monsoons.
- Lack of indigenous manufacturing base of renewable energy equipments - eg - solar panels imported from China
- Inadequate raw materials for manufacturing equipments for eg - Lithium, rare earth materials

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Steps for smooth integration

1. Building on power systems equipments based on state of art technology - for eg - harmonics filter;

2. Changing to smart grid which is based on more optimum energy dynamics

3. Developing encouraging hybrid ~~pol~~ policies for eg - Hybrid wind energy policy in place.

4. Better predictive analysis through Big data about energy variables will help in better ~~[illegible]~~ supply.

Overall, government - industry - academia needs to work hand in hand to develop renewable energy.

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12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

Economic Survey 2018 had cautioned that India might fall in the middle income trap.

Middle income trap is basically the economic phenomena where middle income countries continue to remain middle income due to their incompetence in various domains.

Reason

1. Inability of middle income countries to compete with high income countries due to
   - → Poor R&D ecosystem
   - → Lack of innovation so do not provide any ~~and~~ niche products
   - → Low quality of products due to weak infrastructure of labs,

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industries etc.

→ Industrial base is limited to secondary & tertiary sector while High income economies have quaternary & quinary sector - characterised by golden collar jobs for eg- Silicon Valley in US. These sectors provide higher value addition than secondary & tertiary sector

2. Middle income countries face disadvantage vis a vis low income countries

→ Rising labour wages for eg- China is facing this currently losing out to Vietnam, Bangladesh.

→ More regulatory hurdles in middle income countries in the form of environmental clearances, land acquisition.

→ Higher government expenditure burden on public service delivery- eg- education, health etc.

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Thus, overall, growth potential of middle income countries saturates.

India can avoid it by

- Shifting to modern industries instead of being just assembling units of US based enterprises
- Developing an new industrial revolution - 4th - by schemes like National strategy for AI (NITI Aayog), National mission for interdisciplinary cyber physical system etc.
- Focusing on skilling - up skilling & re skilling

  skill → up skill → re-skill → skill
- Focusing on exports through free trade agreements like - RCEP, India - EU - FTA - thereby becoming a part of regional & global chains.

India needs to work on a war footing to prevent such a trap and achieve the goal of 5 trillion $ economy by 2024.

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13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary policy refers to the economic framework adopted by the central bank to maintain macroeconomic stability.

Monetary policy transmission is the actual realisation of the envisaged monetary policy in the economy.

Importance

1. More predictable results of RBI policy rates.
2. Ensuring ~~be~~ stable rate of inflation between 4±2%. (Urjit Patel)
3. Promotion of investor sentiments and keeping the confidence of the industry players intact.
4. For overall credit worthiness of the economy by sound credit

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rating agencies like S&P, Moody's etc.

Reasons for ineffective monetary policy transmission

1. Twin balance sheet problem faced by the banks with NPAs to the tune of 8 lakh crore

2. Consumer deposit dependence of banks.

3. Poor credit demand in the economy.

4. Lack of synergy with fiscal policy at times.

Steps by the RBI to improve it

1. Increase in the powers of the RBI to regulate banks.

2. Meeting with the heads of all major PSB for better policy rate transmission.

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3. Shifting from the system of prime lending rate to benchmark lending rate.

4. Seeking banks to adjust their deposit rates also in accordance to monetary policy.

Way forward

With these steps of the RBI alongwith greater vigilance it is expected that the recent rate cut of 35 basis points will be better transmitted to ~~the~~ the economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

In India over 55% of total agricultural land (159 million hectares) is rainfed which has been major-ly held responsible for the agrarian distress.

Constraints faced by rainfed agriculture

1. Increasing uncertainty in terms of growing intensity & frequency of disasters - flood & drought due to climate change.

2. Low productivity as the supply of rainfall is erratic. This is the reason for lower yields in India when compared to China, US etc.

3. Price volatility faced due to bumper crop or failed crop depending on the rains.

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4. High level of indebtedness faced by farmers of the rainfed region due to unpredictable outputs for eg - as per NABARD survey, more than 60% of the farmers are ~~in~~ under debt.

Agroeconomic practices for rainfed regions

1. Focusing on traditional water harvesting methods like tankas, johads, step wells.

2. Building farm ponds for capture of rain water # under various schemes like MGNREGA.

3. Modern storage techniques like artificial wells, injection tanks.

4. Cultivation based on agro climatic conditions for eg cultivating millets instead of water guzzling crops like rice & wheat in Rajasthan.

5. Adapting agricultural practices like

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organic farming, zero budget natural farming (ZBNF) (proposed by Subash Palekar) & system of rice intensification

6. Following weather advisories in deciding cultivation & harvest patterns.

7. Cultivating drought resistant variety of HYV and hybrid seeds.

8. Adopting mulching, crop rotation, etc to reduce water evaporation from farmlands.

Way forward

These measures when adopted will not only help to alleviate farm distress but also aid in achieving the dream of doubling farm income by 2022.

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15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

Urea sector in India provides critical input to the fertiliser industry which supports agriculture.

Steps by government

1. Adapting nutrient based subsidy scheme involving NPK for balanced soil input

2. Introduction of neem coated urea with twin pronged goals. Firstly, to reduce diversion to industrial areas. Secondly, more optimal release of urea in the soil.

3. Pilot project of Aadhar based subsidy for fertiliser sector - BAPU - Biometric uptake of details

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Issues

1. Imbalance in fertiliser application which has led to soil ideal ratio changing from 4:2:1 (N:P:K) to 10:4:1.

2. Excessive application of urea by farmers due to subsidy & lack of knowledge.

3. High urea subsidy burden of over Rs. 60,000 crore.

Reforms

1. Rationalising urea subsidy by targetting small & marginal farmers

2. Focusing on optimal urea application through proper implementation of soil health card scheme, Kisan call centre and other extension services.

3. Curbing leakages of urea to industrial sector through radio tagging urea bags,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

GPS tracking of urea ~~bar~~ trucks, SMS alerts.

4. Focusing on better supply chain management of urea.

5. Reshaping alternatives to chemical laden urea through promotion of organic manure, green manure, vermicomposting.

Urea reforms are urgent to reduce the huge fiscal burden of about Rs. 70000 crore on the government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access & benefit sharing (ABS) as a component was introduced based on convention of biodiversity.

ABS refers to gaining access to biological products but at the same time also providing financial benefit to the locals as source of the biological product.

It aids in the sustainable use in the following manner:

1. Regulate the use of biological products by preventing rampant commercial exploitation.
2. Following environment safe practices, not use of biodiversity.
3. Protecting traditional knowledge.

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4. Encouraging locals to protect & promote indigenous biodiversity.

global level mechanisms
- → Convention on biodiversity (1992)
- → Nagoya protocol which provides for safe use of biological ~~prod~~ products
- → Aichi targets which focuses on biodiversity.

national mechanisms
- → Traditional knowledge digital library
- → Geographical indicator tag under GI act, 1999 to protect indigenous products as well as sustainably promote it
- → Focusing on biodiversity preservation under Environment protection act, 1986.

ABS provision allows us to have safe, sustainable & bright future by

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focusing on biodiversity in various developmental plans.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Disaster resilience of infrastructure is a key component in prevention & mitigation in disaster preparedness.

This refers to adaption of safe practices in ~~d~~ infrastructure development through various technological aids in order to reduce the damage caused by disasters.

Significance

1. Reduce loss of life & property when disaster strikes for eg - cyclone shelters to prevent cyclone loss.
2. Long term sustainability of disaster resilient infrastructure
3. Improve overall preparedness to disaster.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Achieving targets of Sendai framework of disaster risk reduction (2015-30) as well as National disaster management plan (2016)

5. Reduce the possibility of climate refugees in future who maybe displaced due to floods & draughts.

6. Proactive approach instead of reactive.

Challenges

1. High initial cost to setup for eg as per a recent study, earthquake resilient building costs almost 2 times of normal building.

2. Lack of state of art disaster resilient technology

3. Issue of retrofitting existing infrastructure with disaster resilient technology

4. Causing disruption in lives of people during retrofitting existing structures

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Lack of awareness about disaster resilience infrastructure among the common people. Hence, they do not adopt it while building homes.

Mainstreaming disaster resilience

global
- Coordination at regional level like Asian Conference on disaster risk reduction
- Sharing of best practices under Sendai framework.
- Setting up global fund for disaster resilience

national
- Policy framework needs to adopt disaster resilience - for eg- National building code
- Private contracts, PPP projects should have disaster resilience as a mandatory component.
- Generating awareness

Thus, there is need to adopt resilience as "prevention is better than cure"

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18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation refers to data being stored in servers within the geographical boundaries of the same country.

Need for data localisation has been suggested by several committees - BN Sri Krishna, Gulshan Rai

Significance

1. National security - data within the geographical borders facilitates investigation of online data without relying on foreign nations.

2. Right to privacy better ~~prot~~ protected in case of localisation

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3. Prevent exploitation of data by foreign MNCs as data has become the new oil of the 21st century.
4. Use of data stored by the government for evidence based policy making.
5. Develop data ecosystem in India thereby aid in developing vital data based industries in India thereby even fuelling employment.

Challenges

1. High initial cost of setup of data centres
2. Resistance by private players.
3. Inhibit ease of doing business.
4. Need for 24X7 uninterrupted electricity supply.
5. Duplication of data storage being considered as redundant by several critics.

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Nevertheless, data localisation is vital not only for privacy but also for its intrinsic value..

Data localisation as per Economic Survey (2018-19) will allow data to be used as a public good - data for the people, of the people, by the people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering refers to the process by which illegal black money through placement, layering & integration is made to appear legal.

This is one ~~the~~ of the crimes, organised in nature with the biggest ramifications.

Menace for India

Economic issues

1. Reduce tax revenues and tax base
already India has tax to GDP ratio which is 16.6%; much lower than OECD countries with 34% tax to GDP ratio
2. Weaken impact monetary policy as well as fiscal policy
3. Lead to macro ~~econ~~ economic instability.

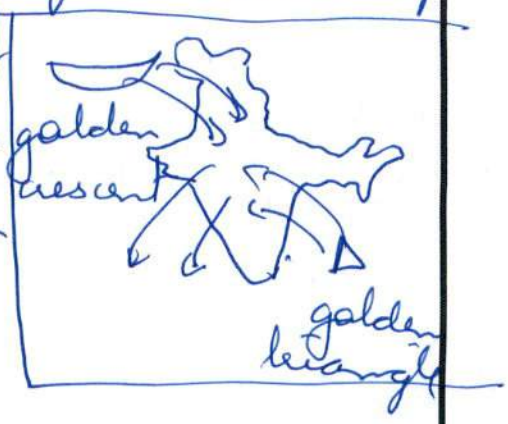
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Exacerbate inequality for eg - currently in case of India 1% of the population owns 73% of the wealth (Oxfam report.

Security issue

1. Fuel terrorism as hawala agents use terrorists to facilitate money transfer

2. Strengthen human & drug trafficking particularly because of India's location between golden crescent and golden triangle



Social issue

1. Fuel corruption - corporate corruption and collusive corruption particularly crony capitalism.

2. Fuel consumerism & materialism

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Measures

international level
- FATF formed in 1989 to look into money laundering, terror financing & other threats to the integrity of financial system
- Plat forms like G-7 & G20 regularly raise this issue.
- Various UN convention - UN convention on prevention of corruption, UN convention on transnational organised crime.

domestic level
- Legislative measures
  - Prevention of Money laundering act, 2003
  - Fugitive economic offenders act
  - Benami Transactions (prohibition) act
- Institutional measures
  - Enforcement directorate
  - Financial intelligence unit, SFIO

Tackling this menace requires global, regional & national efforts

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20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Terrorism & organised crime serve as major international threats which is wide ranging - includes social, economic & political ramifications.

Motive

Terrorism	organised crime
To strike fear in the hearts of people & government through indiscriminate use of violence	Generate a profitable business through illegal means such as drugs trafficking, human trafficking

Despite seemingly divergent motives, they share an intricate relationship due to the fact that both employ illegal means to serve their ends.

Hence, it is no co-incidence that most terrorist affected ~~as~~ regions are also hubs of organised crime for eg

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- Golden ~~[illegible]~~ crescent comprising of Pakistan, Afghanistan & Iran is the epicentre of drug trafficking as well as terrorism - LeT, Taliban, Indian Mujahideen

- Provides arms & ammunition
- Provides financing
- Provides training

terrorism

organised crime

- provides safe haven,
- criminals for their dealings,
- transportation of illegal items through terrorists

This symbiotic relationship created creates a vicious cycle which promotes one another

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Way forward

- International collaboration under the aegis of FATF which tackles both terror financing & money laundering
- Bilateral intelligence cooperation for eg- MOSSAD (Israel) & RAW (India)
- National level overarching legislation on organised crime like Maharashtra control of organised crime act.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

Name of Candidate	POOJA KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	36343
Center	ORN	Date	12/09/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Rock-cut structures were closely associated with various religions and religious activities. Discuss the statement giving relevant examples.

(150 words) 10

शैलोत्कीर्ण संरचनाएँ विभिन्न धर्मों और धार्मिक गतिविधियों से घनिष्ठता से संबंधित थीं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Rock cut structures form one of the key architectural remains to reconstruct various religious activities:

1. Lomas Rishi caves in Bihar which was given during the Mauryan rule to Ajeevika sect.

2. Ajanta & Ellora caves throughout its various paintings has helped to trace back various Buddhist, Jain & Hindu features like Chaitya & Vihara halls in Buddhism.

3. Elephanta caves in Maharashtra has provided a reflection on Jain tradition

4. In Karnataka, various Jain caves have been present which

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has provided insight into the ascetic tradition

5. Tribal animistic worship tradition can be understood from several cases in central India.

Thus, these cases provide critical elements to understand various religious traditions in India.

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2. The legislative and administrative record of the Congress Ministries during their twenty-eight months rule under the Act of 1935 was positive, but the period also witnessed the emergence of serious weaknesses in the Congress. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1935 के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अट्ठाईस महीनों के शासनकाल के दौरान कांग्रेस मंत्रालयों का विधायी और प्रशासनिक रिकॉर्ड सकारात्मक रहा था, लेकिन यह अवधि कांग्रेस के भीतर गंभीर कमजोरियों के उभरने का भी साक्षी बनी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Congress ministries were formed post its thumping victory in 1937 elections in most provinces

Legislative & administrative record

1. Victory of Congress in most provinces enhanced the legitimacy of Congress further.
2. Congress used this platform to expose the vested British agenda further
3. Attempted to reform the colonial rule from legislative body itself.

Emergence of weakness in Congress

1. Inability of Congress to prevent India's participation in WW II.

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2. Further distancing of Muslim elements from Congress by attempts from Muslim League.

3. Confusion about future course of action.

Nevertheless, under the leadership of Gandhi, INC saw rebound in action in the Quit India movement, 1942 although with limited base.

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3. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a multifaceted personality with significant contributions both to pre and post independence India. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय का व्यक्तित्व बहुआयामी था। उनका स्वतंत्रता पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में योगदान महत्वपूर्ण था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The inherent limitations of Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade ultimately resulted in its failure. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय नाकेबंदी की नीति की अन्तर्निहित कमियां अंततः इसकी विफलता का कारण बनी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Napoleon who was on the quest to completely conquer Europe adapted a policy of Continental blackade based on which no country was allowed to trade with Britain.

This led to other European powers grouping together against France itself due to acute economic crisis

The collective fight of European powers including Britain ultimately led to the historic defeat of Napoleon in the Battle of Waterloo

This consequently led to the ~~battle of~~ Congress of Vienna 1814 and Concert of Europe

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Thus, Napolean's continental blackade proved to be a catalyst in the very demise of Napolean.

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5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

हाल के समय में विवाह नामक संस्था में परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, इसमें निरंतरता के तत्व बने हुए हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Marriage is a social institution which represents a bond between two people and in case of India, bond between two families.

Changes
- Rising love marriages & inter caste marriages including love-cum arranged marriages
- Decline in the sanctity of marriage with rising divorce rates, extra marital affairs
- Informal associations instead of marriage for eg live in relationship
- Rise in same sex marriage.
- Decline in child marriage; rise in the age of marriage.
- Democratic decision making within married couples.

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Continuity

1. Endogamy that is same caste marriage still widely prevalent forming 96% of the marriage (2011 census)
2. Episodes of dowry
3. Women adapting husband's surname
4. Marriage still viewed as a sacrosanct institution.
5. Marriage still viewed as a ceremony of pomp & show.

Thus, marriage as an institution may have evolved in some way but its essence largely remains the same.

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6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

कई अक्षमताएँ हैं जिनका एक व्यक्ति उम्र बढ़ने के दौरान अनुभव करता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

India has 8.4% of elderly population (census 2011) which is rapidly ageing which is expected to rise to 20% by 2050.

This process adds to multiple disabilities

Social disabilities

1. Due to generation gap with the new generation
2. Neglected at home as there has been palpable decline in elderly respect
3. Abandoned by children in old age home.

Economic disabilities

1. Lack social security cover due to unorganised nature of workforce (over 90%)

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2. Feminisation of ageing (1033 women/1000 males) have left female most vulnerable.
3. Decline in family financial support due to nuclear nature of family

Health disability
1. Degenerative diseases like Parkinson, stroke, Paralysis etc.

Government initiatives
1. Rashtriya vayoshree Yojana providing for assistive living devices.
2. PM Vayoya Vandana Yojana for financial security of the elderly.
3. Senior citizen & guardian maintenance act, 2007
4. National policy on elderly person.

Way forward
need to adapt WHO concept of active ageing to capitalise on "longevity dividend"

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7. Highlight the reasons behind prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals. Also, mention some initiatives taken by the government in this regard.
(150 words) 10

जनजातियों के मध्य व्याप्त निम्न साक्षरता दर हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Tribals on an average have about 60% literacy vis a vis general all India literacy of 74%.

Reasons

1. Lack of schools in tribal regions which is located in remote areas.
2. Low awareness about importance of education among tribals
3. High levels of poverty force the tribals out of school in order to work as breadwinner of the family.
4. Mainstream education not available in their mother tongue. Hence, tribals are unable to understand. Hence, forced to drop out.
5. Rote based learning techniques also disinterests tribals

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Government initiatives

1. Setting up Eklavya residential schools particularly for tribals. Recently, 464 of such schools were setup.
2. Adult tribal literacy under Padhe Bharat, Badhe Bharat
3. Pashri initiative to impart skills to tribals

The above alongwith sustained behavioural change - "nudge approach" will go a long way in bridging tribal - overall population divide.

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8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. **(150 words) 10**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Continental Drift Theory given by Alfred Wegner is one of the 1st theories regarding current configuration of the earth.

As per Wegner, initially the world was just one supercontinent - Pangea and one ocean Panthalassa

Slowly, these drifted apart to form - Laurasia and Gondwana

Reasons

1. ~~Fo~~ Gravitational force exerted by the Sun & the moon.
2. Fleece force due to rotation of the Earth.

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Evidence

1. Jigsaw shaped structure - for eg - ~~South~~ Africa and South America almost fit into each other.
2. Common fossils found all across the continent.
3. Various polar remains found in tropical region

However, Wegner's theory was limited as it did not explain the creation of various continental & oceanic structure.

This was further clarified by plate tectonic theory

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9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
पृथ्वी की सतह पर विभिन्न प्रकार की भू-आकृतियाँ आंतरिक और बाह्य बलों का परिणाम हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth's surface is extremely diverse with mountains, valley, trenches, canyon, plateau etc.

This has been a product of various forces:

1. Endogenic forces / internal forces

→ Convergent plate boundaries - for formation of fold mountains for eg - Himalayas, Rockies

Similarly, various trenches found along these boundaries for eg - Marianas trench, Sunda trench

→ ~~Rest~~ Divergent plate boundaries found along plates which are moving away. These are constructive in nature as new crust is formed

For eg, mid Atlantic ridge, Indian ocean ridge

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→ transform fault boundries - when plates move past each other; crust is neither created nor destroyed
for eg - San Andreas fault, Anatolia fault.

2. Exogenic forces/external forces

→ Rivers forming various erosional & depositional features for eg - valleys, meanders, ox-bow lakes, plunge pools, ~~etc~~ deltas, alluvial fans.

→ Glaciers - forming fjords.

→ Winds forming loess plain like in China, sandbar etc.

Thus, these forces together form the mind earth structure.

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10. Explaining the concept of Lapse Rate, examine its relationship with atmospheric stability. **(150 words) 10**

ह्रास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lapse rate refers to the average decline in temperature with the rise in height. In case of troposphere it is 1°C decline with every 167m increase in height.

This happens because closer to the earth, terrestrial features absorb & radiate the heat which makes it warmer.

Moreover, denser air at the surface leads to greater trapping of heat by the air molecules.

Relationship with atmospheric stability

→ Lapse rate results into the formation of clouds at the upper tropospheric level

→ Lapse rate reduces the atmospheric

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stability found above in the atmosphere.

Thus, there is almost a direct correlation between atmosphere stability and lapse rate.

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11. The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. **(250 words) 15**

औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोप वासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Colonial rule was not just limited to economy and politics but also culture including architectural form - with the influence of Victorian style and Roman style.

Contribution

1. Building various cathedral by missionaries like St Pauls Cathedral in Kolkata.
2. ~~Iconic~~ Iconic structure like Victoria terminus in Mumbai which now serves as a Railway office depicts Victorian architecture
3. Victoria memorial exists as a marble marvel in the streets of Kolkata.
4. Unique portugese style houses in Goa. French style houses in French

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enclaves of Pondicherry.

5. Various European architects contributed to the beautiful synergy between Indian & European style for eg - ~~Hot~~ Edward Lutyens & Herbert Baker who designed the Rashtrapati Bhavan and overall Lutyens zone in Delhi which has various arches of the victorian era as well as Indian ~~mian~~ minarets.

6. Establishing a planned city like Chandigarh due to European efforts like Le Corbusier.

These European buildings exist all throughout India reminding us not only about our colonial legacy but also about the remarkable freedom struggle against a mighty and more powerful colonial power.

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The synergy between Indian & Euro-pean styles depicts another chapter in the rich cultural & architectural history of India.

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12. The nineteenth century witnessed a struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture. Discuss in the context of socio-religious reform movements. **(250 words) 15**

उन्नीसवीं सदी वस्तुतः पारंपरिक संस्कृति के पश्चगामी तत्वों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की साक्षी बनी। सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

19th century ~~so~~ saw socio religious movements which can be considered akin to the Indian Renaissance beginning with the attempt by Raja Ram Mohan Ray in Bengal.

Reformist movement

1. Brahmo Samaj & Atmiya Sabha movement by Raja Ram Mohan Ray which fought against child marriage, sati, polygamy etc.

Ram Mohan Ray through his works like Miraat-ul-Akbar ~~a~~ held that sati lacked any religious backing.

Owing to his efforts, Sati was abolished in 1829.

2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, worked relentlessly for the upliftment of women

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and against caste system.
He had taken the land mark step to open the gates of Sanskrit college to the backwarded sections.
He alongwith David Hare opened several girls school alongwith Bethune college for girls.
Owing to his efforts, widow remarriage act, 1856 was passed by Lord Dalhousie.

3. Satyasodhak Samaj by Jyotika Phule worked for the upliftment of the downtrodden and marginalised.
He alongwith his wife opened a school for girls as well as shelter for distressed women.

4. Prarthana samaj which was opened for social service.
5. Parsi reforms was undertaken by Dadabhai Naoroji
6. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan undertook modernisation

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reforms in Islam. He opened Mohammedan Anglo Oriental college, Scientific society at Ghazipur.

Revivalist movement

1. Shuddi movemennent against Hindu conversion
2. Wahabism among Muslims.

Impact

Positive

1. Brought back the lost confidence among Indians ~~at~~ about their culture
2. Favoured backing reforms which built the groundwork for further national movement.
3. Reducing the domination of orthodox sections to an extent

Negative

1. Revivalist movement brought communal colour
2. Limited mostly to urban areas.

Thus, these reforms were largely a mixed bag.

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13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

(250 words) 15

बंगाल विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके आलोक में आरंभ किए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन की सफलताओं और कमियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Partition of Bengal was announced by Lord Curzon which was to divide Bengal into - East & West

Reason

As per British - stated reason
British held that Bengal had become too large to be governed. Hence, partition was announced for "administrative convenience"

As per Nationalists - real reason.
Partition was being done to divide Bengal on communal lines based on British policy of "Divide & Rule" as Bengal had emerged as the nerve center of Indian nationalism

Hence, the partition move was widely perceived as an unpopular

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more. In order to object to this movement, Swadeshi movement was launched in the Calcutta Townhall

Success

1. Brought masses into the fold of the national movement
2. First large scale attempt at passive resistance
3. Attack at the very root of British imperialism - by boycotting & picketing foreign liquor & cloth
4. Boosting Atma shakti / self confidence through focus on indigenous culture.
5. Cultural fervour was witnessed with various patriotic songs being sung; Rabindranath Tagore had sung "Amar Sonar Bangla" on this ~~occa~~ occasion

Limitation

1. Partition of Bengal still took place

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despite Swadeshi resistance

2. Surat split, 1907 took place between Moderates & Extremists due to argument about the scope and spread of Swadeshi movement. This resulted in the freedom struggle entering the passive phase.

3. Muslim aristocratic elements were not part of the struggle as the Nawab of Bengal was getting political autonomy

4. Religious symbols used like Bharatmata, dip in the Ganga brought communal colour to the issue.

5. ~~Eco~~ Reform limited to the urban areas

Despite the limitations, Swadeshi struggle marks itself as a watershed movement in the history of freedom struggle.

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14. The reorganisation of states in India post-independence has been an ongoing process with distinct contributing factors. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन अलग-अलग सहायक कारकों के साथ एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Independence of India brought the challenge of integration of over 565 Princely states alongwith reorganisation demand because:

i) Boundaries of states were unnatural based on British interests of administrative convenience.

ii) Congress had on several occasions like 1928 called for linguistic reorganisation

Evolution of reorganisation process

1. Dhar committee & JVP committee for state reorganisation had rejected reorganisation of state on linguistic line because it would lead to balkanisation of India as well as attack ~~on~~ on Indian ethos of "unity in diversity"

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~~2. Fazl Ali committee~~

2. Post the death of Potti Seeramulu, alongwith intensification of protests for separate telugu state -> government was forced to form Andhra as the 1st linguistic state in 1953

3. To cater to increasing demand for reorganisation, Fazl Ali committee was formed which accepted language as a criteria for state formation but rejected the principle of "one language, one state"

4. other states formed on linguistic lines - Maharashtra & Gujarat in 1960s, and Punjab in Haryana 1966

5. Formation of various North East states has been on ethnic lines

6. 2000 marked the creation of 3 states - Uttarakhand, Jharkhand & Chattisgarh on lines of distinct geography

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and administrative neglect. Chattisgarh & Jharkhand was also formed due to distinct tribal identity

7. Telangana was carved out of Andhra Pradesh in 2013 on account of lack of development

Ongoing process

- Demand for smaller state due to high population & size - UP to be divided into 4
- Linguistic lines - Mithila from Bihar
- Distinct ethnic identity - Nagaland - Bodoland
- Underdevelopment - Saurashtra from Gujarat; Vidarbha from Maharashtra

Hence, the carving out of the final map of India is still an unfinished agenda

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15. The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्साय की संधि सुलह पर आधारित शांति समझौता नहीं थी, बल्कि जर्मनी पर थोपी गई 'आदेशित शांति' थी, जिसने अंततः द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Treaty of Versailles was one of the peace treaties post WW1. As per several historians, the seed of the WW II war sown by treaty of Versailles.

Reason for being a dictated peace

1. Allied powers were termed as the victors who unilaterally framed the terms of the treaty without any discussion with the losing side

2. Germany was solely blamed for WW1

3. Italy which was ~~on~~ on the side of the victors did not get its due share which left Italy humiliated.

4. ~~Disproportionate~~ Harsh terms of settlement

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was imposed on Germany like it was forced to pay heavy war indemnity

5. Germany was also banned from having an air force as well as limitation in terms of manpower placed on the army.

6. Various territories of Germany was taken away like Alsace & Lorraine, Ruhr region & Sudetenland.

Consequence

1. Italy was left disgruntled which provided a fertile ground for rise of Mussolini

2. Germany was left frustrated. Instead of integrating back Germany, Germany was left alienated.

3. Heavy war indemnity led to financial crisis in Germany with

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rampant currency devaluation. This further led to disenchantment among German people paving way for the rise of Hitler.

The humiliation suffered by ~~the~~ Germany in Versailles led to Germany re-building itself at a never before pace to get back its lost glory.

Thus, the above alongwith other situational factors led to the outbreak of WW II in 1939 which was far more catastrophic than WW I

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16. Legal measures alone are not sufficient for addressing the issue of domestic violence against women, rather it requires intervention at societal level. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के विरूद्ध घरेलू हिंसा की समस्या को दूर करने हेतु केवल कानूनी उपाय ही पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसके लिए सामाजिक स्तर पर भी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Domestic violence as per NCRB has been rising over the years. This is despite several legal measures to prevent it - Domestic violence act, 2005, section 498 of IPC

Legal measures are not sufficient - as:

1. Social stigma attached to women speaking up.
2. Lack of awareness among women particularly from the vulnerable sections regarding various support systems
3. General insensitivity of the police
4. Delays in domestic violence cases also dissuades women
5. Financial dependence of women on

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their husband also limits their ability to speak up as they would be left helpless.

6. Patriarchal structure which creates a ~~cul~~ culture of violence by men and women being the silent ~~suffer~~ -sufferers.

7. Distressed women not only lack support from their society but also from their households. They are often recommended to "compromise" and continue living with a violent husband.

Hence, domestic violence needs a social solution more than a legal solution as it is a social issue for eg:

1. Providing distressed women shelter through schemes like Swadhar Greh
2. Providing economic empowerment

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to women through various livelihood missions - kudumshree (Kerala), SEWA & Jeevika (Bihar)

3. Encouraging women victims to complain by creating a support system for eg - Mahila Police volunteers, Haryana.

4. Providing timely compensation as well as safe custody of their children

5. Ensuring affordable legal help to women.

Thus, addressing domestic violence requires societal & behavioural change solutions over preventive & punitive solutions

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17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**
भारत जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण से गुजर रहा है जिसके निहितार्थ बहुआयामी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India's demographic transition is towards a young demography with low dependency ratio (low number of children & elderly)

As per estimates, India by 2020 will be the youngest country with a median age of 29 years; already 65% of India's population is below 35 years of age.

Implications of this transition

1. Demographic dividend which if capitalised may:
→ Fuel numerous labour intensive industrial growth
→ Fill the void of ageing world population.

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However, if not skilled then it may become a "demographic disaster" with frustrated youth engaging in crime, riots and other destructive activities.

2. Lower government burden due to lower dependency ratio and higher government revenue due to higher tax collection.

3. Various innovation as youth serve as agents of change.

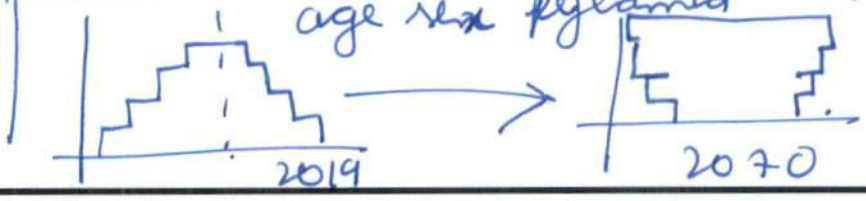
4. Rise of internal migration -

i) From rural areas to urban.

ii) From young Northern India to ageing southern India.

5. Future in 50 years, rise in elderly population. This will exponentially

age sex pyramid



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government burden in future including need for changed health-care to geriatric care & palliative care.

There is need for timely intervention to capitalise on this demographic dividend through synergy between Make in India, Skill India and healthy India before it is too late.

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18. Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जल संभर (वाटरशेड) विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में जल संभर प्रबंधन की दिशा में की गई पहलों की सीमित सफलता के पीछे निहित कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, जल संभर कार्यक्रमों की अभिकल्पना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Wateershed development refers to the overall sustainable planning of area in and around waterbodies.

Significance of watershed development

Ecological

1. Increasing groundwater recharge
2. Reducing soil erosion thereby maintaining soil fertility.
3. Improving overall groundwater quality by reducing water pollution.
4. Carbon sequestration through afforestation
5. Conservation of overall biodiversity - flora & fauna.

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Societal & Economic

1. Improved health outcomes due to reduced pollution
2. Increased employment opportunities through agro forestry & social forestry.
3. Better quality of life due to access to clean water
4. Promotion of sustainable development

Reasons for limited success

1. Lack of awareness about the nature of watershed development
2. Parochial interests of private players which has resulted in encroachment of industries on flood plain as highlighted by CAG report on Uttarakhand disaster, 2013
3. Lack of proper flood plain zoning
4. Weak coordination between various

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departments as well as centre, state & local bodies

Measures
- Clearly delineating - flood plain zoning & flood proofing.
- Learning from best practices like Ralegaon Siddhi and Naganadhi restoration, Vellore
- Integrated programme for eg Jal Shakti Abhiyan
- Community participation by adopting a bottom up approach.

These measures needs to be undertaken on a war footing as the water crisis is looming as highlighted by Composite water management index (NITI Aayog)

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19. Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? **(250 words) 15**

कच्चे माल और उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के मध्य संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए। वैश्वीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति इस संबंध को कैसे परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं?

Location of industries is guided by several factors including raw materials.

Relationship

1. Industries with "weight losing" raw materials like sugar cane, iron ore, is usually located close to raw material sites for eg - sugar mill near sugarcane industries in Maharashtra

2. Some industries like fast fashion industries who only require small quantity of raw materials - need not be located near raw material sites

Globalisation & technological advancement

1. Industries need not be located

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near raw material sites because of communication facilities like railways, airways & ships. Thus, Vishakapatnam steel plant is located on the coast to import coking coal from far off places

Similarly, India has one of the largest refineries despite importing crude oil from abroad ~~for~~ for 70% of its needs.

2. Rise of footloose industries like IT industries and electronics industry ~~sub~~ with the rise of globalisation which is not heavily dependent on the constant supply of raw materials Hence, these industries are also not located near raw material sites.

Hence, globalisation and technological advancements has

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radically transformed industrial location which is now more depen-dent on connectivity facilities available.

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20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

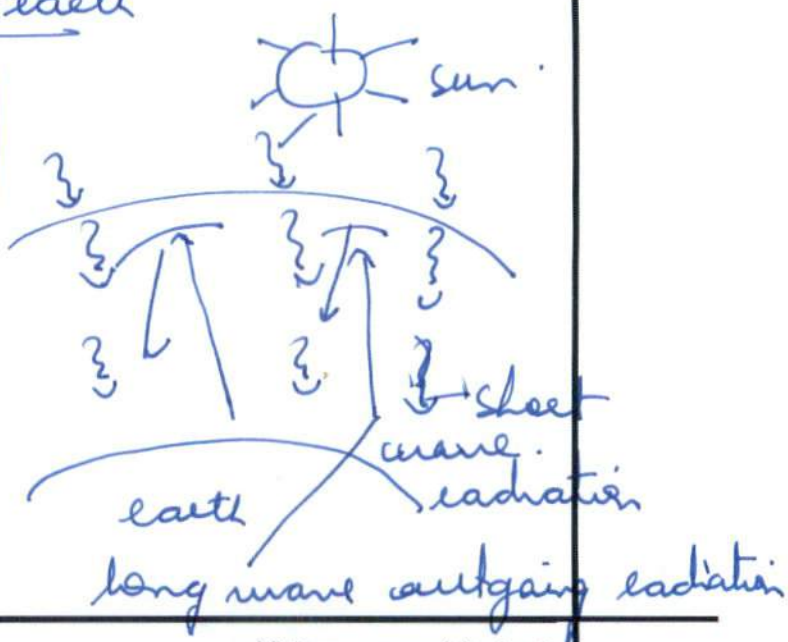
(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पृथ्वी का उष्मा बजट बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है। पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट पर वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHGs) की बढ़ती सांद्रता के संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

India has a natural greenhouse effect which is responsible for making earth habitable - that is not very cold, nor very warm.

This natural greenhouse effect absorbs the short wave solar insolation but does not allow the radiated long wave radiation from escaping the earth

This ensures that heat remains trapped thereby preventing the earth from getting too cold.



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Rising concentration of GHG impact on heat budget

1. Increase the heat energy trapped thereby increase the average earth temperature.

2. Adversely impact the delicate heat balance which in the past had made earth habitable.

3. Intensify GHG effect further by melting polar ice caps which would reduce the "albedo effect" thereby reducing the reflection of solar rays and increasing solar energy absorption.

Already, due to anthropogenic activities, the average earth temperature has risen by 1°C compared to pre-industrial

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levels as per IPCC 5th assessment report.

If path breaking reforms are not taken in a timely fashion then the climate change would be irreversible

2

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	POOJA KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	36343
Center	ORN	Date	5/09/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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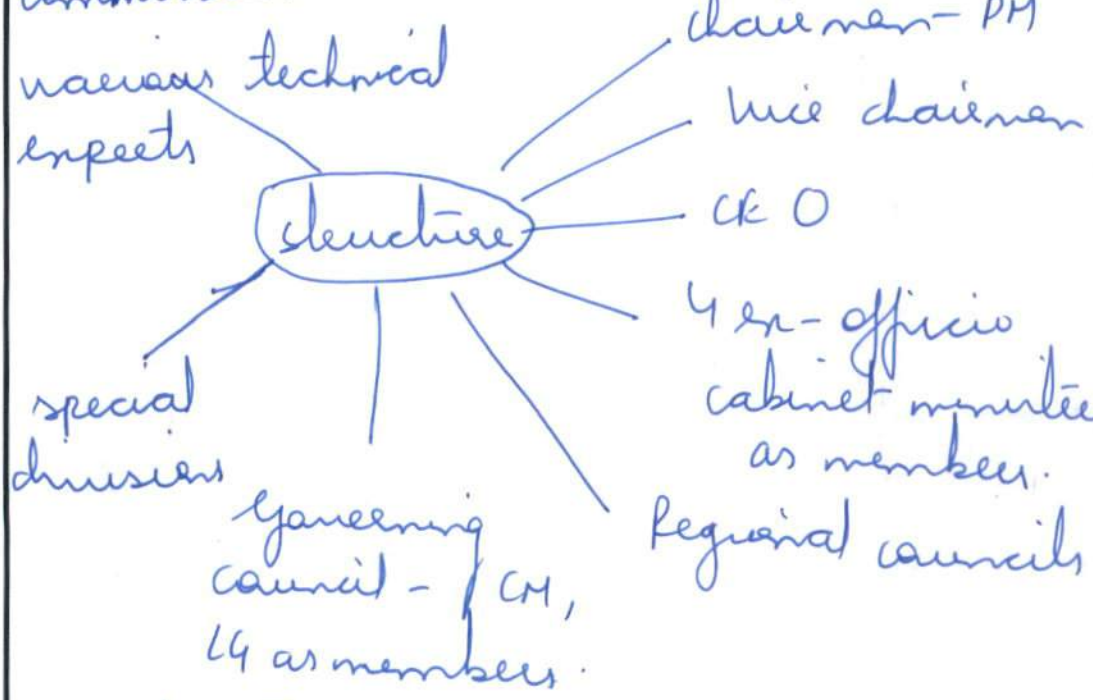
1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NITI Aayog is a think tank body which has been formed after dismantling the Nehruvian era planning commission



Functions

1. Promotion of indicative planning - i) 3 year action agenda ii) 7 year strategy iii) 15 year vision document.
2. Platform of cooperative federalism through governing council.

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3. Promoting competitive federalism through state wise surveys for eg - State wise ease of doing business rankings.
4. Promotion of reforms - like rationalisation of centrally sponsored scheme
5. Advisory role for various issues referred to it.

Contemporary relevance

NITI Aayog is instrumental in bringing effective & timely reforms in all sectors - social, economic & political in order to build New India by 2022

Thus, role of NITI Aayog is showing promising results. It is expected that in future NITI Aayog will learn from its failures as well as achievements to become even more relevant.

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2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. **(150 words) 10**

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Fast track courts has been adopted as another alternative to address huge pendency of cases which has acquired chronic proportion of 3.5 crore cases (National judicial data grid)

Benefits

1. Need based setting up of cases for eg for criminally charged legislators
2. time bound needed
3. Priority depending cases is expedited for eg - sexual assault against children
4. Addressing delay in justice delivery because "justice delayed is justice denied"
5. Accountability of the judiciary to act.

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Issues

1. Only addresses few issues
2. Discriminatory as several important cases of marginalised sections is more often than not, has not been fast tracked.
3. Reactive measure providing only a "BAND AID" solution to the problem as it only addresses the symptom and not the underlying root cause.

Way forward

Fast track courts is only a piecemeal solution to address judicial pendency at best. It is by no means a silver bullet or panacea to judicial pendency.

There is need to adopt Law commission, 230th report for judicial reforms for holistic solution.

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3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Lower judiciary is the 1st point of contact for aggrieved people. Hence the most instrumental in reducing the burden of higher judiciary.

Various challenges

- Frequent adjournments due to various issues eg- lawyer absenteism
- High vacancies of around 30%; 13 judges per million population, as against 50 judges/million (Law commission)
- Low number of working days due to summer & winter vacation
- Inadequate & crumbling judicial infrastructure - court rooms, etc.
- Lack of support staff
- Large number of frivolous cases due to old & archaic laws
- High burden of pending cases around 2-8 crore.

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Measures to enhance productivity as mentioned in law commission report - 230th.

1. Judicial infrastructure
→ Increase budgetary allocation
→ Increasing digital / e-courts
2. Judicial administration
→ Dedicated Indian court & tribunal services
→ Repealing old & archaic laws like recently 800 laws had been repealed
3. Judicial productivity
→ Judicial vacancies to be addressed by timely recruitment
→ Increasing number of working days
→ Classifying judicial pronouncements together
→ Promotion of ADR methods of alternative grievance redressal - arbitration, mediation & grievance redressal.

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4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. **(150 words) 10**

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Post legislative scrutiny refers to monitoring the overall performance of the law by the public by watching its performance with envisaged objective.

Need for post legislative scrutiny

1. ~~Post~~ Participatory democracy is promoted through citizen participation
2. Initial teething trouble faced by new laws is addressed.
3. Customised approach to law making instead of one-size-fit all approach.
4. Ground level lacunaes is addressed by citizens providing critical feedback
5. Long term laws as the critical feedback will make the laws organic & living in nature.

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6. Addressing any civil society grievances with the laws for eg - recent RTI (amendment) act, 2019.

Thus, alongwith pre-legislative scrutiny, post legislative scrutiny also needs to be formalised to have a holistic approach.

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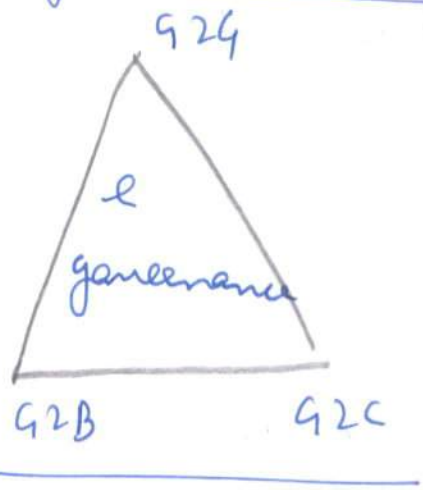
5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

E-governance refers to adaption of ICT in delivery of government services

AI refers to computers acquiring ability which normally human intelligence can perform for eg - spatial / pattern recognition, speech to text



Potential of AI in e-governance

1. Paving for evidence based policy making by adapting Big Data
2. Detecting any potential site of leakage in supply of government services thereby help in eliminating corruption
3. Real time monitoring of government

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projects through AI

4. Reduce administrative burden by AI performing various repetitive task.

5. Multiple language availability of government services through text to speech.

6. Timely service delivery through AI.

Government has realised the true potential of AI. Hence, has ~~establ~~ formulated National strategy for AI, NITI Aayog as well as recent WEF ~~init~~ initiative of Centre for 4th industrial revolution has been established in India.

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6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Public grievance redressal is a critical mechanism which provides constructive feedback, establishes accountability as well as addresses the issue of the beneficiary.

Several reforms has been undertaken:

(1) RTI (2) Citizen charter in several ~~govt~~ government department
(3) CPGRAMS - Centralised public grievance redressal & monitoring system
(4) PRAGATI.

However, overall productivity remains dismal:

1. Lack of awareness among the citizenry about various accountability tools.
2. Inadequate support / institutional machinery to respond to the

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grievances

3. Lack of statutory backing to citizen charter

4. ~~Penalty~~ Penalties are more often than not, are not imposed in case of non compliance

5. general lack of political will and bureaucratic lethargy

6. One size fit all approach of grievance redressal mechanism

Way forward

1. statutory backing to citizen charter - with passage of right of citizens for time bound delivery of goods & services and their grievances bill, 2011

2. Adapting Senatlam model of service delivery excellence as envisaged in 2nd ARC - citizen charter, capacity building & robust grievance redressal

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7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Human trafficking is the 3rd largest organised crime in the world which is the worst violation of human rights.

Factors

Social
- → Cultural tradition of devdasi system in the south which has religious sanction
- → Women & children are usually more vulnerable
- → Patriarchal setup which considers women a burden
- → Lack of awareness about various support systems - NGOs, police

economic
- → Poverty which forces people to sell their children
- → Indebtedness leading to bonded labour
- → Unemployment leading to people being lured by middlemen

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legal issues
- → Loopholes in various trafficking ~~too~~ laws - Immoral trafficking prevention act
- → Inability to track the organised nature of the crime due to poor inter-state police cooperation
- → Weak criminal justice system also allows criminal elements to operate without fear.

Steps taken

1. Recent trafficking of persons bill, 2018 which provides comprehensive - prevention, prohibition & rehabilitation
2. Child labour (prohibition) bill, 2016 and juvenile justice act, 2015, Bonded labour act, 1976
3. Anti trafficking Bureau established

Handling this issue ~~requires~~ requires - prevention, prohibition & remedial measures - 360° solution

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8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

India every year faces outbreak of VBD which results in the loss of precious life like malaria, dengue, Japanese encephalitis (JE)

Recent, catastrophic death of children in Muzzafarpur due to JE depicts the sorry state of affairs.

Reasons

1. Poor immunity due to malnutrition stemming from lack of rich diet
2. Lack of sanitation hygiene which attracts vectors to breed.
3. Lack of preventive steps against these diseases adapted by individuals
4. Densely packed spaces in ~~to~~ urban slums which facilitates disease transmission

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5. Lack of vaccination coverage.
6. Delayed diagnosis as well as slow response by the public health machinery against disease outbreak.

Way forward

- Adapting Sri Lanka model of wiping out malaria
- Individual ~~p~~ level precautions for eg - Delhi government fight against dengue - "every month - 10th day, 10 o'clock & 10 minutes" action against dengue
- Working with international agencies like WHO
- Dedicated health curriculum on tropical vector borne diseases.

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9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India & Indonesia has shared longstanding historical, cultural & civilizational ties since the Sangam era.

Post independence, Nehru & Sukarno marked together to form NAM. However, post which with India's inward looking approach, Indonesia got neglected from India's strategic periphery.

However, of late, Indonesia & India are working closely with Indonesia becoming an important component of India's Act East policy.

Various strategic realities forcing them closer

1. Addressing issues of terrorism, radicalisation & fundamentalism through

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intelligence sharing and counter terror-ism protocols

2. Growing assertiveness of China in the Indo Pacific.

3. Global climate becoming more uncertain with the rise of trump, hence, India & Indonesia relations becoming an anchor of stability.

4. Rising sea trade requires cooperation with Indonesia for safety of SLOC and critical choke points like Sunda strait.

Road ahead

- Multilateral engagement with Indonesia in IORA & IONS
- Bilateral engagement has led to India building Sabang port in Indonesia

In future, bilateral relations is expected to grow stronger & deeper.

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10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

संबंधों को पुन: स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India Nepal relations share a unique "roti-beti ka rishta" transcending cultural, ethnic & religious ties.

Despite this inherent closeness various issues remain:

1. Perception of India's big brother attitude in Nepal
2. Hostile feelings in Nepal due to perceived encroachment of India in their domestic issue - Madhesi crisis
3. Territorial disputes between India & Nepal - Susta & Kalapani dispute
4. Issue with India Nepal friendship treaty, 1950 which Nepal finds too intrusive
5. China intervening in Nepal; allegedly forming the government in Nepal

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by breakeering a consensus with Nepal left parties.

6. Inability of India to meet its promise with performance for eg in hydroelectricity sphere - panchesuar & Arun III project.

Way forward

- Adaption of Gujral doctrine of unilateral aid and magnanimity to build goodwill in Nepal.
- Working in subregional level with Nepal for eg - BIMSTEC - BBIN initiative
- Leveraging ~~on~~ on common cultural & ethnic ties by capitalising on track II & 1.5 diplomacy

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11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. **(250 words) 15**

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Pressure groups and interest groups are two different types of collective associations who meet together for the promotion of common interest.

There is no fundamental difference between the two.

While pressure group lays more emphasis on the methodology or tool employed like electioneering, lobbying & propagandising.

Interest group lays focus on the objective for mobilisation for eg - promotion of human rights, environmental issues etc.

Role in government decisions & policy making

1. Particular policy promotion for eg

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RTI Bill adaption by MKSS; Lokpal Bill by India against corruption

2. Bridge between the government and the people for eg various Bihar based women pressure group successfully ensured liquor prohibition

3. Industrial pressure group like FICCI, NASSCOM has helped in providing critical inputs in framing of industrial and economic policies.

4. Government accountability through various research based pressure groups for eg NGO Pratham which releases ASER report on education

5. ~~Dracc~~ Institutional pressure groups which is predominant in developing world for eg - One rank one pension (OROP) adopted by ~~was~~ the government due to various army based groups.

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6. Pressure groups serve as an aggregator & multiplier of voices of marginalised sections for eg NALSA, Maj foundation aided in various judicial pronouncements in favour of LGBTQ community.

Thus, pressure groups serve as important elements in a democracy in general and representative democracy in particular.

These groups work together in deepening and widening the democratic space thereby ushering in a pluralist democracy.

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12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Local self governance in India was provided constitutional basis based on 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment act, 1992 in order to give effect to article 40 of the constitution.

However, the effort has been considered to be a "half baked cake" and "grass without roots" due to following issues:

financial issues
- Low fund devolution - that is only 1% of total public expenditure provided to local government; while for Europe it is 24% & US - 27%.
- Large dependency - 95% of funds devolved; 5% generated from own sources.
- Low tax collection efficiency

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This, has created the issue of "low equilibrium trap" as per Economic Survey 2017

political & institutional issues
- prevalence of corruption
- Low delegation of local subjects under schedule XI & XII
- lack of adequate independence of state finance commission & state election commission
- lack of adequate & trained functionaries
- Conflict between elected mayor and nominated municipal commissioners
- Presence of parallel bodies like SPV, DRDA which subverts the elected local institutions.

social issues
- Issue of "panchayat patis" where elected women are serving as mouthpieces
- Repeats of SC, ST members not allowed in the meetings.
- Khap panchayats undermine the constitutional local bodies.

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Measures

Financial solutions

1. Dedicated consolidated fund for local bodies like consolidated fund for states & centre.
2. Local GST alongside SGST & CGST.
3. Capacity building for tax collection efficiency
4. Promotion of municipal bonds.

Political solution

1. Devolution of subjects in line with the "subsidiarity principle" (2nd ARC)
2. timely formation of state finance commission and due safeguards to state election commission
3. Legislative council should be made representative of local bodies like Rajya Sabha is representative of the state

Social solution

1. Capacity building for reg-elected women representatives act.

Road ahead

Above solutions will help in "Gram Swaraj"

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13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent, RTI (amendment), 2019 has been subject to intense criticism by the political apparatus as well as civil society.

MKSS which was instrumental in bringing up RTI, has held the recent amendment to have made RTI as right against transparency/information features which has been held to dilute the very foundation of RTI

1. Fixed tenure of 5 years of CIC has been done away, the tenure shall be notified by the central government.
2. CIC parity with chief election commissioner & IC parity with other election commissioner has been removed, similar action has also been

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taken at the state level.

Rationale

1. Information commission does not perform similar functions to election commission. Moreover, while the former is a statutory body, latter is a constitutional body.

However, it will weaken the act in the following ways

1. Prevent CIC from acting without fear or favour as elected government could change their service conditions
2. Reduce importance of CIC vis a vis EC which is anti thetical to SC needed which held that free & fair voting would not be possible without informed voting.
3. Undermine federalism as well as service conditions of state information commission would also be decided

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by the centre.

Road ahead

- Giving constitutional status to CIC
- RTI amendment legislature public scrutiny for a more balanced & effective amendment.
- Sending the new act to a parliamentary committee for a detailed scrutiny.

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14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Delimitation refers to the process of carving out separate territorial constituencies for elections under article 82 of the constitution.

Process

1. Delimitation commission is setup by the parliament
2. This commission attempts to carve out constituencies based on various conditionalities - i) Each MP/MLA represents represents same population as their counterparts
   ii) No state is placed at any inherent disadvantage.
3. The report of the commission is placed in the parliament. This report is beyond the scope of judicial scrutiny

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Debates

1. Restructuring of delimitation constituencies given the rise of population is a risk maintaining status quo.

Need for restructuring stems from the fact that seats haven't increased since 1971. Thus, representativeness may be undermined.

However, as per southern states, any new delimitation may place them at a disadvantage. Infact penalise them for undertaking family planning programming

2. Restructuring of the ~~constituts~~ constituencies post the delimitation exercise might increase in number of parliamentary seats.

This as per some critics, may render the Indian parliament more chaotic and in a state of heightened disorder.

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Way forward

- Delicate balance between the concerns of the Northern & southern states
- Freezing the exercise till the population in the Northern states stabilises due to sensitive nature of the issue.
- Conducting as per cooperative federalism such that southern states do not view the exercise as a zero sum game

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15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

SHGs are small voluntary association of people usually belonging to the same socio economic strata who work together to address their common issues.

SHGs as vehicles of rural development

1. Promotion of rural entrepreneurship
→ Already, 5 crore women have been benefitted from 45 lakh SHGs
→ supporting various micro-entrepreneurs for eg- Lijjat Papad, SEWA by Ela Bhatt, kudumshree cafe by kudumshree (Kerala), Jeevika (Bihar)
2. Financial inclusion through schemes like SHG Bank linkage scheme; promotion

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of saving tendency.

3. Generation of awareness about rights among the marginalised groups.

4. Collective bargaining facilitated by marginalised group through SHGs which enables voice to voiceless, power to powerless.

For eg, women based SHG in Bihar successfully mobilised to pressurise the government to introduce liquor prohibition

5. Political education, participation as well as interest aggregation & interest articulation through SHGs which has been considered to strengthen panchayats.

Various constraints faced by SHGs

1. Divided on caste & class lines is an issue faced by SHG as rural society is more orthodox & conservative

2. Lack of awareness about various

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enabling schemes

3. Inadequate technical knowledge & managerial expertise which limit their potential to scale up.

4. Diseconomies of scale due to low production as well as competition from large industries.

5. Poor supply chain management.

solutions

- Capacity building of SHG and various NGOs & voluntary organisations
- various government specific schemes needs to be replicated eg - Kudumbshree - Kerala ; Jeevika - Bihar
- Awareness about initiatives for eg - NRLM, SHG bank linkage scheme.
- Incorporation of ICT for making SHG efficient.

These solutions are instrumental in aiding SHG to achieve their goal of "Sarvodaya through Antodaya"

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16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swachh Bharat Mission was introduced on 2nd October, 2014 with the ambitious aim of achieving open defecation free society by 2nd October, 2019

Although, in terms of construction of toilets there has been achievements:

1. 9.2 crore toilets have been built.
2. 96% of rural India has access to toilets
3. 90% of those with toilets actually use it.

The above estimates has been made by National annual rural sanitation survey

However, other issues also needs to be addressed

1. Outcome based approach instead of merely output based approach that

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is instead of mere focus on number of toilets built, focus should be on sustained usage through behavioral change - nudge theory - economic survey (2018-19)

This can be done through

i) social persuasion - swachhagrahis & nigrani committees

ii) social influence - Ramraja Band campaign Amitab Bachan

2. Addressing manual scavenging which as per census 2011 are 1.8 million in number by addressing issue of insanitary toilets by building "twin ~~pit~~ pit toilets"

3. Solid & liquid waste management by adopting various eco friendly techniques like composting, hydrolysis, chlorination, bio remediation etc

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4. Adapting low ecological footprint lifestyle - 4R approach - reduce, refuse, reuse, recycle

5. Focusing on achieving ODF+ (no urination in public) alongwith ODF++ status (solid & liquid waste issue) after ODF status

The above aspects will help to truly achieve the aim envisaged in Economic Survey (2018-19) of Swachh Bharat as well as "Swasth & Sundar Bharat"

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17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. **(250 words) 15**

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Mission Indradhanush has been introduced in order to vaccinate children & pregnant women in order to prevent the death of over 5 lakh children annually due to various communicable diseases (WHO)

Salient features

1. Covering over 90% of the children by 2022
2. Rounding for over 12 vaccines free of cost to children
3. Special emphasis placed on uncover-ed packets
4. Spreading awareness about the importance of vaccination

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Challenges

1. various superstitions surrounding immunisation preached by religious leaders particularly in rural areas.
2. Apprehension & scepticism about vaccine due to news of any vaccine related death
3. Weak supply chain of vaccine due to inadequate cold storage.
4. Lack of health personnel to administer vaccine particularly injectable ones
5. Geographical limitations due to far flung villages in hilly terrain limits availability.
6. Security issues faced by health personnel in red corridor, in insurgency affected North East
7. Low budgetary allocation.

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→ Bringing behavioural change through role models for eg - Amitab Bachan on Polio "Do boond, zindagi ke liye"

measures → Collaborating with international organisation like WHO in case of Polio

→ Emulating best practices for eg - the mission mode project of Polio & small pox.

→ Easier administration which will allow frontline health workers to administer for eg - drops instead of injection

→ Providing for higher budgetary allocation & cold storage infrastructure.

Hence, a multi pronged, multi-stakeholder & multi-dimensional approach is required.

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18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

India's skilling crisis is acute as only 4% of the population is skilled vis a vis 96% for south korea and 80% for Germany.

Importance of skilling

1. To capitalise on the demographic dividend of India which has 65% of its population below 35 years of age

2. To prevent demographic dividend from becoming a demographic burden or even worse "demographic bomb"

3. Addressing the growing unemployment crisis ~~6.1~~ 6.1% as per PLFS - 45 year high by addressing the issue of "employability"

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4. Employed workforce to provide the government with higher revenues to fund social welfare programmes of the ageing population.

To address this issue, Skill India mission has been initiated:

achievements

1. Formation of various PPP, skilling agencies
2. Over 3 lakh youth skilled.

Issues

1. Sector skill councils serving as the "hot beds of crony capitalism" as per Sharda Prasad committee
2. Poor placement linked skilling
3. Inadequate focus on emerging technologies not skilling, eg - AI, machine learning, Big data, cloud computing.

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Road ahead

- Focusing on life long skilling required as per 4th industrial revolution - of skill → up skill
  re-skill

- Reducing overlap in sector skill councils

- Promoting industry-academia & government inter linkage in skilling mission.

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19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. **(250 words) 15**

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently, in line with the growing salience of Indo Pacific in the international paradigm, MEA has created a separate MEA division

Reasons
- → Achieving vision of Indo Pacific as enunciated by our PM in Shangri La dialogue
- → In line with world over trend for eg - US has recently renamed its Pacific command as Indo Pacific command
- → tectonic changes in this region required dedicated attention
- → Synergised approach between Indian ocean as well as Pacific ocean.
- → Indo Pacific becoming the centre of gravity from Trans Atlantic.

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Challenges for India

1. Growing muscular tendency of China with its maritime silk route, string of pearls policy, growing military presence - Djibouti near the Horn of Africa.

2. Maintaining "strategic autonomy" between RIC grouping & JAI association

3. Rise in the role of big players in this region - US, China & Russia is likely to de-stabilise this region by creating conventional security threats

4. Various unconventional security threats in the region - maritime terrorism, piracy especially near Horn of Africa & Malacca strait region.

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India's approach

1. Role as a net security provider by developing a Blue water navy and overall principle of SAGAR - security & growth for all in the region.
2. Focusing on regional cooperation through IONS & IORA
3. Bolstering security & military inter-operatability through various mili-tary exercises - Malabar exercise, MALEX
4. Building on cultural & civilizational linkages - Project Mausam & Cotton route.
5. Recently, becoming a part of QUAD as an association of like minded dem-ocracies.

Overall, India needs to have an agile approach to move through the "choppy waters" Indo Pacific

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20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

SCO is a Eurasian grouping which serves as a geopolitical, geostrategic & geoeconomic platform

SCO needs to overcome various bilateral differences and geopolitical calculations for eg:

1. India-Pakistan differences and inherent hostility should not prove to be an obstacle.

2. China-India border disputes in Aksai Chin & ~~Macha~~ McMahon line.

3. Russia's concerns with growing encroachment of China in its traditional sphere of influence in Central Asia

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4. Simultaneous rise of India & China creating conflict & competition particularly on Eurasian project - DBOR & INSTC

In order to collaborate effectively despite the differences, there is need to be guided by acronym HEALTH given by PM Modi.

Role of SCO in enhancing Eurasian interests

geo-economic
- → Central Asian countries are emerging as a major market - particularly pharma, engineering goods.
- → Investment destination for various Indian companies
- → Bolstering energy security by diversifying energy basket - TAPI pipeline.

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geo-strategic
- Success of connectivity project for eg- Ashgabat agreement & INSTC
- Countering emerging security threats for intelligence sharing
- Reducing Chinese influence in Eurasia.

geopolitical
- Support of Eurasia for UNSC reforms
- Geographical advantage of Eurasia at the crossroads of South Asia, East Asia & Europe.

Thus, SCO membership will play a key role for India to emerge as a global player in future as in the words of Spykman "one who controls Eurasia, controls the destiny of the world."